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### AMUSEMENTS.

Sothern Off the Stage.

Mr. E. H. Sothern, Miss Mary Hampton and Grand to-night in "An Enemy to the King." one are sure to attract and win admiration. Mr large grayish-blue eyes are full of intelligence and speech, and his pronunciation is marked with a slight English accent that adds to its charm. In a conversation last evening Mr. Sothern said: to-day is the one who most nearly approaches nature. We are all searching after this perfection. The actor who does not, Diogenese-like. bunt after it all the time is not worthy of his calling. He should study to be natural all, it is hard for an actor to be simple. There is so great a temptation on the stage to exa situation or an emotion.

will study life closely you will find that the deeper the emotion the more quietly it is ex-Mr. Sothern is a handsome, sinewy Captain Letterblair in private life; a mild version o most of his heroes. As he talks there is almost always the suspicion of a smile. Curiously enough, when Mr. Sothern smiles the corners of in go down. When the smile takes a furlough and something serious comes up the oval face of this young man takes on a strangely stern It is plain to be seen that his features are fitted to give the proper expression to the face of the Huguenot fox, his character in "An Enemy

sure there must be some ex-

aggeration in order to give the proper perspective

to a characterization, but, as far as possible, one

should adhere closely to simplicity, which is

after all, truth, and truth is nature. I think that

the tendency of the stage to-day is toward sim-

companies that are the most successful are those

that conscientiously adhere to this rule. If you

pler methods in action and expression.

to the King." The Passing of Julia Marlowe.

The Marlowe-Tabers are not booked to appear in Indianapolis this year. To say that this announcement is a disappointment to Julia Marlowe's many admirers here is putting it mildly. For six years the Marlowe engagement in this portant of the season's theatrical events. Her tion. Until last season Julia Mariowe could pack the Grand for six days, something no other combination on the road was able to do. Marlowe became a rage. She was fairly glorified. Society its face a design representing the progress flocked to the receptions in her honor. Those were the days when, with Stinson's clever management, she was struggling for recognition in other cities. Now that she has ripened into her fullest powers it is a matter of some surprise that she should decide to forego her annual visit to explain. In New York last spring she was given a place among the first actresses in the she has just been playing her annual engagement, "Romola." One thing is noted, however, in the criticisms, and that is that the public is not taking kindly to Robert Taber.

If Marlowe be not the great dramatic card she was a few years ago the cause can be traced back about the time she linked her name with Taber and attempted to make a joint star of a most ordinary but none the less ambitious leading man. Those who have studied Taber's career now reveling in "I told you so's." Robert Taber has had the center of the stage ever since he became Julia Mariowe's husband, hogging the big scenes and giving an exhibition that was more impressive than a country schoolboy's recitation of "Ye Call Me Chief."

Taber is ambitious, as said above, and the us, self-denying nature of Julia Marlowe has prompted her to make the one great sacrifice of her life for her husband. This is beautiful to contemplate from a domestic point of view, but it is death to Marlowe, and its reaction will be

The Tabers produced "Henry Fourth" with Marlowe in the impossible role of Prince Hal. but Taber had the lion's share as Hotspur, ranting and siashing with a great two-handed sword until the noise made people clap their fingers in | priety of having Mr. McCormick's portrait their ears. The Tabers went to great expense to give the play a faithful historical production, and Taber won no little praise for the ambitious nature of the production, but his unattractive per eptable. Owen's Falstaff alone prevented the play from being a complete failure. This year the Tabers have made another ambitious production. going to Florence for points on the historical ser ting of "Remola." Julia Marlowe is put off with the belittled role of George Eliot's great character, and has no real opportunity until the epilogue. In the meantime Taber storms through the piece in his impersonation of the brutalnatured Tito, and is said to give a most accurate and impressive characterization. It will be remembered that Taber also gave a most impressive impersonation of Joseph Surface, a hypocrite and heartless schemer who did not hesitate to plot against his brother for the sake of personal gain.

expected with the decline of Julia Marlowe. A New Herrmann.

role fits Taber like a glove. His success may be

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 .- In Hoyt's Theater toce in this country; gave an exhibition of

to his uncle, is a clever performer. He kept me chanical illusions in the background, depend entirely on his ability as a sleight-of-hand per former. He has not mastered the English language, but at all times was perfectly at ease.

Olga Nethersole Ill. COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 19.-Miss Olga Nethersole. the actress, is quite ill at the Chittenden Hotel, in this city, with tonsilitis. Her engagement at Dayton to-morrow has been canceled, and it is probable she will not be able to appear at Springfield and Fort Wayne on the two following nights.

Ellen Might Use Her Stage Gowns. ·PARIS, Jan. 11 .- It is reported that the Casino at Monte Carlo recently refused admission to Ellen Terry on the ground that she was too ill

Priests Must Not Visit Theaters. PARIS, Jan. 11.-Cardinal Richard has forbidden the priests of his diocese to attend dramatic

Notes of the Stage.

Carroll and Kerker's new opera, "Kismet," has made a hit at Wallack's, with Camille D'Arville and Dick Carroll in the principal roles. The "Big Sensation," one of Flynn and Sheridan's popular attractions, will make its annual appearance at the Empire this afternoon for the first half of the week. "Sidewalks of New York," with a quantity of

an all-week stand. The Cinematograph will be on hand with a new series of views. Fanny Rice will be here the last half of th week, playing "At the French Ball" Thursday and Friday nights and "A Flower Girl of Paris"

at the two performances on Saturday.

Though there is a new man playing Pudd'nhead Wilson in the play Frank Mayo made of Mark Twain's Missouri story, he is said to be making the old Missourian as witty, wise and as quaintly humorous as ever. Emily Rigl is playing Roxy, the slave girl.

Thomas Guise, the Don Cazano in "El Capitan," was taken ill while De Wolf Hopper's comoany was in this city, and his role of the insurgent leader had to be taken by a member of the chorus at both performances Saturday. When the "El Capitan" special train left for St. Louis Do not accept a blended or spring wheat Saturday night Mr. Guise was a very sick man, his pulse beating at 110, and his temperature was

An Eastern critic says: "No prettier nor more attractive picture of womanly beauty has been seen in New York in many a day than that of Caroline Miskel-Hoyt in the third act of "A Conpink-pink gown, pink hat, pink gloves. Only a woman could appreciate, describe and revel in it. A man could only gaze on enwrapt with indeecribable admiration. A well-known actress, who s considered one of the best dressers on the stage. declared she had never seen a woman on the stage more beautiful, becomingly and daintily gowned, and that only an exceptional beauty color effectively

One of Pugliist Corbett's admirers writes: "It is not generally known that James J. Corbett, the gave him a small box of paints and several small brushes. The young man was simply delighted, and spent much of his spare time in painting among his most ardent admirers was the drawing teacher, who encouraged him and and urged that he continue to paint. After school and during the time he was a bank clerk, physical in structor, pugilist and actor, he continued this work, until to-day he is recognized as an artist

#### PERSONAL AND SOCIETY.

Mrs. Hammond, No. 627 North Illinois street, will entertain the Woman's Auxlliary of Christ Church this afternoon at

half-past 2. MARSHALL-TAYLOR.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. RICHMOND, Ind., Jan. 10.-Mr. A. L. Marshall and Mrs. W. S. Taylor, of this city, were married at Cincinnati to-day, and that place will be their future home. Mr. Marshall was formerly agent of the American Express Company here and is now agent of the Adams Express Company between Cincinnati and Pittsburg. Invitations have been received here for the marriage of Miss Leona Bush, of this city, now making her home in New York, and Mr. Alexander Claude de Lammott. It will occur on Wednesday evening,

Minor Fire Department Calls.

Spontaneous combustion was the cause responding to when it collided with a street car. No damage was done by the fire, There was an alarm at 6 o'clock yesterday morning turned in from the box at Gelsendorff's mills, and a fast run was made by the department, as this is a bad place for a conflagration. It proved to be only a scare, however, for no fire was

Death of Mrs. Fayette Rowley. Mrs. Fayette Rowley, sister of Mrs. W M. Swan, died at Dallas, Tex., Sunday, Jan. 3, after a few days' illness. Colonel Mrs. W. M. Swan left Cincinnati Only last March Mrs. George O. Richardson, formerly of this city, but later of St. Joseph, Mo., died in Chicago, under an operation. Many of the older families re-

Richardson, Mrs. F. R. Rowley and Mrs. W. M. Swan, now of Cincinnati Workhouse Visiting Rules. The rules of the workhouse regarding vis-

member the three sisters-Mrs. George O.

iting hours have been changed. Heretofore the day. Now only Wednesdays and Saturdays, between 9 and 11:30 o'clock in the morning, are set apart for the admission of visitors, and it must be an urgent reason that will cause the breaking of the rule.

STOPPED THE ENGRAVING. Design of the New Ten-Dollar Bill Meets with a Protest.

The secretary of the treasury yesterday ordered the superintendent of the bureau of engraving and printing to stop work upon the plates for the new ten-dollar certificates, because of protests that have been received against the use of the portrait of the late Cyrus H. McCormick, of Chicago. The two-dollar note bears upon of science, and upon the reverse are portraits of Fulton and Morse, as representatives of American invention. The design for the ten-dollar note is a scene representing the progress of agriculture. There is a female figure with an old-fashioned sickle and a modern self-binding reaper in the distance, to show the contrast between the ancient times and the new It was the intention to place upon the reverse of this note pictures of two of the most promient inventors of agricultural machinery, and Eli Whitney, the inventor of the cotton gin, and Mr. McCormick, the inventor of the reaper, were selected. Mr Johnston, the superintendent of the bureau

of engraving and printing, thinks we have had enough of Presidents and sailors and statesmen upon our money, and that the new series of silver certificates should represent a departure from custom in this respect. Somehow or another it became known that Mr. McCormick was to be so honored, and Henry S. Robbins, representing other manufacturers of agricultural implements, came here with a protest. He had no objection to the use of Mr. Whitney's portrait, but argued that the government should not advertise a live industry by placing Mr. McCormick's face upon The secretary of the treasury heard Mr. Robbins' argument, and ordered work on the new note suspended until he could take the matter into consideration

Mr. Louis A. Dent, of this city, representing the McCormick interests, will have an interview with the secretary to-day, for the purpose of convincing him of the proappear on the new note.

## Emma's Mistake.

promptness with which the old man took it. To our mind Emma made the one mistake her otherwise successful career. It is the privilege of a young woman of twenty- ment. five to wed a sprightly middle-aged gentleought to be her pride and happiness to make him as comfortable as she can. have heard that love has been precipitated York and never known what it was to re- tional pride. To him there was but one is the general opinion of critics that such a out of the window because riches had the spect law. He was sent to prison and re- hero in the war of 1776, namely, Steuben, presumption to enter at the door. Doubt- belled against the discipline. In a short and as for the war of 1860, of course the less Emma's husband magnanimously applauded his wife's action, for a man in his | main in prison for eight years unless the honeymoon is usually in a frame of mind | time was shortened by his own behavior. to applaud anything, but we must still re- Then he began improving in his conduct night Leon Herrmann, a nephew of the late Prof. | gard the renunciation a grave mistake. He- | and was soon in the first class. Six months | roles are often very commendable in the later he was released. He had learned to abstract, but to throw away a fortune as read and write, and when released was se- burned the picture of Colonel Bob Inger- must work upon the minds of the voters bave made a great many people feel that

### THE CURE OF CRIMINALS

E. P. BICKNELL'S PLEA IN BEHALF OF INTERMEDIATE SENTENCE.

Prisoners to Remain in Confinemen Till They Can Prove They Can Be Trusted in Society.

Last night Ernest P. Bicknell, secretary of the State Board of Charities and Correction, delivered an address at Plymouth Church on "Prison Reform and Criminal Reform." The address was a plea for action by the Legislature on the question of the establishment of an intermediate prison for men, where persons convicted for the first time and young men who are believed to be yet subject to good influences could be sent, to be held for a period of time subject to their deportment and the disporealistic scenery, comes to the Park to-day for sition they showed to become good citizens. The plan is to send them to the institution for an indeterminate period similar to the conditions imposed on a prisoner at the Reform School for Boys, where all are sent to remain until they are twenty-one years of age, unless released sooner by the superintendent on account of their good behavior and apparent reformation. In part

> "Practical men of affairs, and through them the public, are wont to speak slight- | Cairo, Ill. ingly of all who would improve prisoners | Cheyenne, Wyo .... 22 or prisons, 'Sentamentalist' is a word often used to describe those who advocate prison reform, and it is not unusual to hear such persons referred to in terms of ridicule and contempt. There are those who, through | Helena, Mont ...... ignorance or morbid sentiment, would sur- Jacksonville, Fla .... .... round criminals with concations tending to | Kansas City, Mo ......... 30 make prison life attractive rather than re- | Little Rock, Ark ...... 44 pellant, and have the effect of encouraging | Marquette, Mich .... ..... rather than discouraging crime. With the | Memphis, Tenn.... 46 public opinion of these so-called reform. | Nashville, Tenn.... 32 ers no intelligent student of crime and its | New Orleans, La...... treatment will quarrel, but the student of New York, N. Y ........ crime does emphatically protest against be- | North Platte, Neb ...... 26 ing classed with them. It puts him on the Oklahoma, O. T ......... 30 defensive, cripples his usefulness and com- | Omaha, Neb........... 30 peis him to waste time in explanations and | Pittsburg, Pa..... 34 denials because of the shortcomings of Qu'Appelle, N. W. T ..... those with whom he has no sympathy and | Rapid City, S. D......... 20 the practical business man himself. One St. Louis, Mo. reason which led me to select for my sub- St. Paul, Minn..... ject this evening 'Prison and Criminal Reform' was the desire to emphasize the dis- | Springfield, Mo .... 34 tinction between the class of prison re- | Vicksburg, Miss...... 50 formers justly condemned by sound common sense and that other class whose motives, if rightly understood, would have universal approval.

TWO KINDS OF REFORM. "Here, then, is the distinction between prison reform and criminal reform. Prison reform primarily refers to the improve ment of prison buildings, equipment, food and other things which have to do particularly with the bodily health and comfort of prisoners, their safekeeping and kinitself, but more important as a condition comparatively little remains to be done. Prisoners in our prisons are supplied with wholesome food in sufficient quantity, are comfortably housed, are given steady em-Certain important steps remain to be taken n the direction of additional cell capacity. better ventilation, heating, lighting, etc. but there is no opposition on the part of the public to be overcome. The adoption of such improvements as are yet needed is but a matter of time and money and requires only attention and guidance. "Those who have familiarized themselves with the progress of the age in the treatment of crime have gone on from prison reform to a much higher and more important character of work, which, to distinguish it, has been called 'criminal reform, The one was a stepping stone to the other and has been regarded simply as a means to an end. Criminal reform deals with each man singly. It is an individual mat- tive and sensible men of business than ter. The line of treatment to be accorded to his particular disposition and be reformatory, must be capable of adjusting itself to the varied demands of individual needs. This bears no relation to the criminal's personal likes or dislikes. The reform of a criminal does not mean that he shall be afforded a pleasant, agree- | are produced by the policy of the governable life while in confinement. Not what a man prefers, but what is best for him and for society is the end in view. \* \* \*

THE INDETERMINATE SENTENCE. "This line of reasoning brings the student of crime to the principle of the indeterminate sentence. The indeterminate sen-The physician first diagnoses the case and He does not undertake to decide the exact in death. The principle underlying the inand his restoration is impossibe, he should be permanently cut off from contact with society. Under the indeterminate sentence system the courts sentence criminals to imprisonment without fixing the length of

tution to which such criminals are sentenced prescribes a systematic and scientific course of treatment, to be continued until it is evident that the criminal is restored to moral and mental health or is beyond reclamation. If believed to be restored, he is released from confinement, If not restored, he is permanently retained

in seclusion. "The introduction of the indeterminate sentence changes the prime purpose of imprisonment. Instead of placing a man in confinement in an attempt to give him exactly the amount of punishment which he deserves, the purpose of the indeterminate sentence is to place him in confinement until he shows by his conduct that he is no longer at war with society. The interests of society are paramount. Punishment becomes but an incident in this scheme of crime treatment, but even as an incident it is more justly measured out than is possible by the system of inflexible, definite sentences. Inseparably connected with the indeterminate sentence should be a system of conditional release or parole. Through the operation of this system it is possible to test the genuineness of a criminal's reform before discharging him from the custody of the State. Though at large he is under the control of the institution management. If it be found that under conditions of liberty only slightly restricted, a criminal fails to conduct himself in a proper manner, he may be returned to the institution for further treatment, or, if found necessary, for permanent confinement.

'The indeterminate sentence in the full meaning of the word has not been adopted in this country. What is called the indeterminate sentence in other States consists mum term is defined by law. For instance, an Indiana statute provides that upon conviction of grand larceny a person may be confined in State's prison for not less than one year nor more than fourten years. The indet rminate sentence, as it is found in operation, would mean that a person convicted of grand larceny would be simply sentenced to prison without instructions ment. The prison management would have the authority to release the prisoner at the end of one year, or to hold him for the full fourteen years if found advisable. At the expiration of fourteen years the prisoner would be released regardless of what his conduct had been. This lack of com- | For instance, I have not only seen it pleteness in the systems of indeterminate sentence in actual use is due to the reluct- it stated in conversation by educated Gerance of Legislatures to intrust the boards

The latter half of the address was a detime he came to realize that he must re- | here was Franz Siegel. legerdemain that was witnessed by a large audience of newspaper and theatrical folk. The young necromancer, who bears a striking resemblance resemblance of the work while in the reformatory. In the end he became a striking resemblance resemblance of the work was witnessed by a large audito their way of thinking. In this work the public good is sought to be promoted. Is

good citizen. The history of the case also included a sketch of the system in vogue

FAIR WEATHER TO-DAY. Predictions and Observations of Local

in that institution.

Forecaster Wappenhans. Forecast for Indianapolis and vicinity for twenty-four hours ending 11 p. m., Jan. 11-Fair weather on Monday.

General Conditions-Yesterday high barometric pressure prevailed over this country, and low pressure over Canada. No great change in temperature occurred, and fair weather prevailed

FORECAST FOR THREE STATES. WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 .- For Ohio-Fair, preceded by snow flurries on the lakes; westerly to northwesterly winds. For Indiana and Illinois - Fair; southwesterly winds.

Sunday's Local Observations. Bar. Ther. R.H. Wind. Weather. Pre. 82 S'west. Clear. p. m. .30.06 36 81 West, Clear. Maximum temperature, 41; minimum temperature, 27. Following is a comparative statement of the temperature and precipitation Jan. 10: Temp. Pre. Departure from normal......\*7
Total departure since Jan. 1.....\*66 C. F. R. WAPPENHANS,

Local Forecast Official. Yesterday's Temperatures. 7 a. m. Max. 7 p. m. Atlanta, Ga ..... ....... .. Bismarck, N. D...... Buffalo, N. Y..... Calgary, N. W. T ....... Chicago, Ill..... 24 Davenport, Ia..... 22 Des Moines, Ia..... 22 Dodge City, Kan..... 28 Washington, D. C......

COMING PROSPERITY.

Confidence that It Will Be Here in Due Time.

New York Sun. The long continuance of the period of ousiness and financial depression and uncertainty which began in 1893 brought about losses and reductions of capital too dare not answer, lest they condemn themgreat for the full recovery from them to be immediate, but so soon as the election was over it was made manifest that that dismal period had been brought to lectively and with reference to general a close. Business and enterprise had then a solid ground on which to build. the period of mere political and economical theorizing and experimenting had been | justice. In proportion as the need was bit- | northern opening of McFarland's Gap. and concluded, and the people saw before them the assurance of an administration which would be governed by practical and common sense.

McKinley administration will have to deal

are very simple for men who take hold of

them in the spirit which will undoubtedly distinguish it. They relate almost wholly to the mere raising of revenue sufficient for the purposes of the government, and the result of the election has removed all uncertainty as to the method by which the revenue will be obtained. It will be raised, as by internal revenue taxation, and the purpose of the McKinley administration will be olely to produce the requisite result without disturbance to the business and industry of the Union, but rather in a way to encourage and stimulate them. The question is altogether practical, and Mr. McKinley is surrounded by advisers who better represent the tone of conservathose who have been about a President for a long time past. He is himself a man of practical sense and not a man wedded to follow stubtheory which he mere pride because needed: More revenue is will be obtained, as it should be obtained from the tariff chiefly. When it is secured ment, will vanish wholly. They have been due to the unprecedented condition of a steady deficiency in the government reve-

period during which its diminution had been vast and uninterrupted. Of course, the consequence was disastrous to our business and industrial interests. our currency system has no basis of fact or reason on which to rest. The currency system is sound enough as it is; and it will not be changed. The element of uncer- pass." tainty which would be introduced by the prospect of experimental changes will not listurb the conditions of business. We shall

nue, which has necessitated a great in-

crease in the bonded debt, after a long

have a sensible adminsitration at Washingof business, the signs of which appeared results of his medicines to manifest them- as soon as the election was over, will go selves, and when the patient is cured, the on gathering force, with the prospect that treatment ceases. If the treatment cannot | the people of this Republic will reach the restore the patient's health the disease ends | end of this century in a higher condition of prosperity than they or any other people determinate sentence is that the criminal have ever experienced. A few snarling ald be subjected to a course of treat- critics are trying to resist this increasing certificate of their qualifications, which in their malignity. Mr. McKinley will en-In case he does not respond to treatment | ter upon his administration with the good will of men of all parties to a degree never enjoyed by any President in the memory of this generation. The nearty support which every conservative interest gives to him, and to the Republican party as the erm. The management of the penal insti- only political organization now standing between us and political chaos, strengthens the assurance with which the people may look forward to that abounding prosperity The period of gloom is over. Hereafter we shall see steady progress and increasing confidence and cheerfulness.

What Germany Cannot Forgive.

Poultney Bigelow, in North American Re-It is bad enough that we should, in German eyes, represent principles of government hostile to those of an empire, but in the eyes of a Prussian landlord we commit daily sins more grievious still. We are shipping to Germany breadstuffs, and even meat, to an enormous extent, all of which compete with the wheat and meat grown loyal Germans. It is bad enough n their eyes that Russia and Hungary, both of them monarchical countries. should compete with the monarchical pigs and cereals of the fatherland, but it is nothing less than sacrilege that the profits of Prussian landlords should be diminished importation from such a republic as ours. The German squire would gladly enforce a law excluding all food produce from very country, in order that the people be forced to pay higher prices for bread, but, fortunately for other countries. there is in Germany a large and industrial receive smaller rents.

class, who see good reason why they should have cheap food, even if the landlord must Then again Germany cannot forgive our ountry for attracting every year a large number of young men who are fit for military service. She says, and with some shows of justice: "We have given these young men their education at the expense of the state, and now, when they are in position to pay back to the fatherland the debt they owe, they sail away to a new country and become Americans." German is unwilling to believe that his fellow-countrymen emigrate to America because they prefer American institutions to those of their own country. On the contrary, he is firmly persuaded that we, in some underhand manner, entice good Germans away by means of heavy bounties or fraudulent representations made by government agents. In fact, so deeply grounded is the German suspicion regarding things American that they are mans, who certainly meant no disrespect to of prison managers with a power which me, that our war for independence, as well as our civil war, were won because we had in our ranks so large a number of Germans. scription of a case that comes from the manded by Germans. These absurd propo-New York Reformatory for Men. at El- sitions are made in such good faith that This was a case of a young man it is impossible to dispute the matter with New a German for fear of wounding his na-

Salvationists Too Hasty.

The Salvation Army in New York has just

REV.MR.MOUNT'S SERMON

SON OF GOVERNOR-ELECT PREACH-ES AT FIRST PRESBYTERIAN.

Lesson Drawn from Great Men Who Failed by Reason of Their Own Importance.

Rev. Harry M. Mount, son of Governorelect Mount, preached last night at the First Presbyterian Church. Mr. Mount is now in his senior year at Princeton Theological Seminary. He has already had several good offers of charges, but will continue in school until he finishes his to the civil-service law is true, but notcourse, next May. He took for his text last night Psalms lxxvi, 10, "Surely the wrath of man shall praise thee," speaking in part as follows: "There is no mastery in the world so

great as the mastery of circumstances.

History knows many great men who have been borne to their greatness on wings of popular applause, but its true heroes are those who have climbed step by step to their positions in the face of obstacles. It is such men as these that have moved the world and produced great epochs in history. Alexander, Napoleon and Philip are examples. But these have failed by reason of their own importance. How many men have gone successfully enough until they reached a crisis, and there they failed. Pilate, for aught we know, was a good enough Roman procurator, but he lacked power for the one crisis of his life, and it ruined him. Rehoboam, the son of Solomon, held in his hand the mightlest empire the world had ever known; one word and it became almost the weakest. Nero might have fanned his fame into glory instead of quenching it in eternal shame had he but said 'spare' instead of 'burn.' But thus, alas! it is too often with the world's greatest lights.

"It is the strongest possible evidence to me of Christ's divinity that He was so thoroughly the master of circumstances. Let us subject Him to the same conditions of trial under which these other men have weary and worn and tried, and how He | Thomas to come to his relief!" The facts for the fellowship of a single true friend, but there is none, even of His disall forsook Him and fled. But little confidence could be reposed in them. He has the weight of His eternal kingdom and the hope of all mankind upon His shoulders. and not one man to help Him bear the burden. One mistaken word and it would have been fatal to himself, to His kingdom and to all mankind.

"He is surrounded by envious Jews, who seek to condemn Him. They press the question: Him with what authority doest thou these things? And though but two answers seemed possible, either of which would have condemned selves. Again they seek to make Him conand treachev of their heart, and wins for on earth was an arrow forged in the courts flercer was wrath, the louder it sang His became his stanchest friends. Saul the

quent in their praise of Him. "Paul says: 'I would have you know how that the things concerning me have fallen | Crittenden were caught in the disaster on but rather to the furtherance of the gos-

This is the thought I wish to presenthow that all events 'fell rather to the furtherance of the gospel.' So it was in the case of Joseph, so in the case of the Jews in all their history; so throughout the world God's hand has been manifest in the affairs of men. We can see in all events of history God's guiding hand, His overruling providence. If His providence is able to turn to His praise the wrath of man, surely He is able to open fountains independent of man's wrath, the streams whereof shall make glad the city of our God. Thus would we express our faith in and

through the ages one eternal purpose runs. and that that purpose is to bring the world event' toward which the whole creation under God's guiding hand has been steadily out of line with God's forces is to be pitied. not feared. The battle cry of this church is, 'If God be for us, who can be against

In conclusion Mr. Mount said: "The application is not far to seek. If throughout the past God's hand has been manifested in the affairs of men, if with unerring acamong men, have we not the right-nay, are we not compelled to admit, the doctrine of an overruling Providence, and can we not securely trust God in the field of great spiritual verities. Let us rest upon Him, who doeth all things well, and know that what He has promised shall surely come to

He Wants the Spoils.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: That the reformed system of civil service is virtually a life-tenure system of office as a practical test of the value of the the places to which they have been assigned during "good behavior" or until old age suggests their retirement. This seems equivalent to a life tenure of office. Civilservice reform, as we have it, is essentially mugwumpian. It denies that any one political party is better or worse than another. It rests on the assumption that a good civil service cannot be had through the agency of political parties. It is pessimistic. It is, to a degree, misanthropic, In its "inner consciousness" it regards mankind as a bad lot, quite incapable of | States preaching 53-cent repudiation, urgself-government. Sound a mugwump to the bottom, and you will find that deep down in his heart he believes that there are a select few, ordained of God, to govern the "turbulent masses," and he is invariably a civil-service reformer. Party trinsically bad, else the civil-service reformers are much mistaken in this matparty workers may get possession what they (the reformers) term 'spoils," and to break up the scramble for | and one man in particular, a presidential office they offer the country their partyemasculating scheme called civil-service reform. A good Republican believes in the capacity of the people to institute and maintain free government. He believes that political parties are the offspring of free thuoght, free speech and free press, and that through party government, alternating as it does from one party to the other, comes the sure conservation of life, liberty and property and the permanency of the Republic. A good Republican believes that his party can govern the country better than any other party and that those who marshal its forces, fight and as the party can award them when victory has perched on its banners. When the chosing of any class of officers is taken from the people by denying to the successful party the right to fill appointive offices the principle of popular government. Of course, it is quite impracticable to have all representative idea the filling of appointive offices by elected officers is a work virtually done by the people, and hence satisactory to all, except the civil-service reinterest." hold that official positions, high and low, should go to the party that wor them. The gospel would have few and feble expounders if there were no money to the priests for the expounding, and political parties will have but a feeble existence when these partisans who have "borne the heat and burden" of day and night ampaigning are denied the laurels they have won. In a republic speech and press are free, and this freedom gives scope to the thinking powers of the people, and free thought, free speech and a free press political parties, and the party organizations are the grand conservators of public to the suppression of party organization

tends toward the suppression of agitation

of the public mind on the principles and

policies of government which is necessary

worthy of their hire? Certainly. Then why shall the civil-service law step in to dis credit both the work and the workers? Again, I ask, why not repeal the civilservice law, and go back to the "good old way" of rewarding those who educate the public mind as to protection reciprocity and finances? It may be answered that the Republican party is pledged by repeated action of its national conventions to the support and enforcement of that law. That is the very best reason that can be offered against its repeal; but is that a sufficient reason? Even from a party standpoint, it is not, because it can be shown that the operations of the law affect the Republican party more deleteriously than would an abandonment of the pledge to support it. Consistency is not the jewel that it is cracked up to be. The Republican party passed the Sherman act and then joined others in its repeal, and lost no party prestige thereby. Acts of Congress may be repealed, and stray planks in a party platform, if of the mugwump order, may be forgotten with profit. That the St. Louis convention gave in its continued adhesion withstanding the fact that this action of the convention was an invitation to Presi dent Cleveland to "lick the platter clean. many thousands of true and tried Republicans are indignant that the civil-service aw should prove the justification of the President for his putting the boards of pension examiners under its protection-to 'stay where they are at" until default in work or old age suggests their retirement. That the civil-service law is capable of being put to such use is sufficient proof of its badness. With it as a club, Grover Cleveland has hit the remnant of the boys who wore the blue the cruelest blow of all

laudable work? Are the laborers

#### BRAGG'S MISTAKE.

The New York letter to the Philadelphia

administered to them by him during his

G. W. A.

terms as President.

Nashville, Ind., Jan. 9.

Made One, but Not at the Date Given by General Forrest.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

Press, published in your columns Jan. 4, is, in many respects, an extraordinary production, as are many of the military letters of to-day. It leads the reader to believe that General Rosecrans and General Thomas commanded separate armies, and that on Sept. 21, 1863, they were not in supporting distance of each other; that Rosecrans probably "purposed retreating with his army; to rally it when he reached a safe so signally failed. I see Him yonder, place, throw up breastworks and wait for The battle of Chickamaug t was fought Sept. 19 and 20, 1863. On the 30th, owing to shifting troops from the right and from the eserve corps to the left, sometimes by division, but of ener by brigades, troops of the four grand units of the army became so intermixed that on the afternoon of that day, when Thomas "stood like a rock on Snedgrass Hill," he had under his immediate command Palmer's division of Crittenden's corps. Johnson of McCook's corps. with Baird's, Brannans's and Reynolds's of his own corps, making the five divisions in touch that formed the horseshoe-shaped dan's and Davis's divisions of McCook's right along the Dry Valley road toward the out of the fight. Mitchell's and Whittaker's brigades of Steedman's division of Grang Those who most hated His name | er's reserve corps, with Steedman in command, made a hurried march from Rosspersecutor. Peter the denier, the centurion | ville in time to stay Longstreet's advance and Thomas the doubter all became elo- on our right, making it possible for Thomas to withdraw from the field at about sundown. Generals Rosecrans, McCook and the right and swept along the Dry Valley road to the rear, continuing their personal retreat to Chattanooga, where General Rosecrans was taken from his horse in a state of exhaustion, and where there was an "army" of one brigade on post duty, with no other troops nearer him than the reserve corps at Rossville. On the 21st, the date of General Forrest's tree-top dispatch, which is the text of the letter referred to, the Army of the Cumber-Ridge and at Rossville and McFarland's

gap, from which it began to withdraw at 9 o'clock at night. By 7 o'clock the next morning it was firmly entrenched from the river to the north to the river to the south up a tree." That General Forrest, to the eternal ruin of the Confederacy, should have "swept the great Chickamauga battle field with his field glass from his tree-top position on Sept. 21," a day after the battle was over, seeing Rosecrans "evidently preparing for retreat to a safe place to await or Thomas to come to his relief." is indeed lmost universal belief that Bragg had an opportunity, such as rarely occurs in war, to have destroyed Rosecrans's army by striking it in detail at any time from the 14th to the 17th of September, but that his opportunity was gone on the night of the 9th, when the Army of the Cumberland, including Thomas, was safely behind Missionary Ridge, and no worse off for the two days' battle than the Confederate army, This fact, according to General Bragg himself, is the reason that, so far as fighting went, his camp, like ours, was as quiet as the sick chamber all that bright September A. C. FORD.

#### Terre Haute, Ind., Jan. 9. BANK FAILURES AND POPULISM. The One is the inevitable Result of

the Other. Philadelphia Press.

The Western bank failures centering at Chicago and extending west and northwest are now nearly twenty in number, taking banks and firms together, and they reach an aggregate of liabilities not much if any short of \$22,000,000. A credit crash like this is a blow from which the central West will not recover in months. It is one of the many bills which the region is settling for Populism, and unless Populism is crushed by steadily mounting majorities these bills will be presented by panics at frequent in-

tervals. There are some things communities can't fool with. Credit is one of them. The big Central West is in a fair way to find this out. It was the battlefield of the last campaign. It was carried, but for a while it looked doubtful, and for six months a bost of men were going up and down these ing voters to tax the income of thriftier and more successful men and proposing that law and the courts should no longer have the power to protect cities from free riot or the authority to guard laboring men in the sacred right to work when they pleased, at what wages they pleased and for any man or company they pleased. One long blast of Populism was sounded over all the States, with Chicago as a center. What was the result? What would naturally be the result? Do men gather grapes of thistles or communities improve their credit and solvency by swarming in tens of thousands to hear men in general candidate, urge the payment of just debts at 53 cents on the dollar? Not much. All over those States every man, who had a mortgage come due took the money and thought twice about loaning the sum again a community where a little less than half the voters wanted to pay mortgages in 53-cent dollars. Every investor who had the chance to choose-and all investors from time to time have this chance-went out of railroads in the States where Popuis strong and went into Eastrailroads, where Populism is The stock market shows the All the reads have lost in business, but the Western roads have lost most heavily in the price of their shares. General business took the same course. Collections were hard everywhere last year. In the West they were almost impossible. Where there are Populist Legislatures or Populist courts they have acted to make difficult collecting debts and foreclosing mortgages. No one without a direct personal experience knows how hard suing for a just debt has been made in Kansas, Nebraska and some other States.

You can try this sort of thing on capital You cannot twice. Capital is mo-The man who loans stops loaning. The man with goods to ship chalks C. O. on his mental map over a whole area of Western territory. He ships less, it is true: but then he losses less. Railroad arnings shrink, as they have, clearings fall off and business withers; but capital protects itself infallibly. Goods in the warehouse are hard to carry, but they are an easier load and a safer asset than debts in Populist States or in the rural countles of States where a big city vote rolled up the majority that saved the State. By December capital had had six or eight months of this sort of thing. In December New York usually loans heavily to the West. This year in December, mer and journals who watch this kind of thing were suprised to find that New York had loaned this year \$15,000,000, not in the West, but in London. No one could understand The cause is plain-Populism. Loanto the maintenance of free government. If able capital goes where it is safe. It is certain measures are to be carried before safe in London. Mr. William Jennings the people, the friends of those measures | Bryan and bis associates and supporters

# The Wm. H. Block Co. Announcement for . . . Monday

SILKS

Satin and Gros Grain Brocades, in pink, nile, maize, sky blue, we sold all season as a leader for \$1.35-

Monday only, 97e Satin Brocades, in nile, maize, pink, lavender, sky blue; our 90c quality-Monday only, 66c Satin Brocades, in black only, splendid quality, large designs; the cor-

rect styles for skirts; real value, \$1.25-Moire Velour Brocades, in black, made of pure silk and mohair, the newest creation for fashionable costumes;

actual value, \$2-

#### Monday only, \$1.38 MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

Tremendous reductions on all our highclass Muslin Underwear. GOWNS made of the very best materials, in Cambric and Nainsook. trimmed with the choicest of em-

broidery; the regular prices were \$6.25, \$5.75 and \$5.25— Monday special, \$4.88 UNDERSKIRTS made of the very best materials and trimmed with the very

choicest of trimming; they were \$2. \$8.50 and \$7.25-Monday special, \$4.98 MILLINERY Clearance

To clean up our stock of Trimmed Millinery we have reduced every hat and bonnet to about one-third, and some as low as one-fifth the former price.

Cloak Clearance Sale Every garment in our stock reduced to a price that will suit the slimmest purse.

CORSETS R. & G. Corsets, extra long waists, all sizes, in black, white and drab-Special for Monday, 68e W. B. Corsets, made of Linen French

For Monday, 68c as any stock in America. You cannot call for any Corset that has any merit to it but

Coutill, in drab only; real value, \$1.25-

# **EMBROIDERIES**

We are showing an extensive line of Edgings and Insertions in Swiss Cambrie and Nainsooks, including a line of match sets in novel effects.

Hamburg edges, 3 inches wide, 5c Hamburg edges, 4 1-2 inches wide, 10c Hamburg edges, 9 inches wide, 15e All on good Cambric, new designs, fast

#### LINENS

SPECIALS FOR MONDAY. Bleached Table Damask, per yard......180 Bleached Satin Damask, 2 yards wide, actual value, \$1; sale price......680 Barnsley Bleached Satin Damask, 2 yards wide; real value, \$1.25; special.. 880 OWELS. Real Huckaback, extra heavy, 20x42, double hemstitched, with

damask borders; our leader at 35c-Monday special, 25c 15 PER CENT. DISCOUNT ON ALL HEMSTITCHED LINEN TABLE SETS RANGING IN PRICE FROM \$6.50 to \$25.

OUILTS Crochet Quilts, 11-4 size, Marseilles pat-For Monday only, 64e

REDUCTIONS ON ALL HIGHER The \$1 grade for ...... 88c The \$1.25 grade for......\$1.10 The \$1.50 grade for.....\$1.29 The \$2 grade for ......\$1.68 The \$3 grade for......\$2.48 The \$5 grade for......\$3.88

York, which no one estimates at less than \$35,000,000, and which a great many good judges place at \$55,000,000, are a rough measure of the distrust of capital bred by Populism. Banks fail as a result all over the States where Populism put up its hardest fight. Banks fail in any community from which mortgages are being withdrawn. loans called in, credit restricted and capital is departing. A bank is not a reservoir of capital. A bank is a mill which takes a minute toll on the capital which it receives on deposit at one window and loans out at another. Reduce the flow of capital

in any region and some or these mills will have to shut down. The central West had no big land boom in 1896. There was no ranroad overbuilding to collapse, as before 1884. Building was not overdone in Western cities. Busiconservative. It had to be. Credit was timorous. The score of banks which have succumbed measure the slow withdrawal of capital due to Populism. New York is loaning in London instead of the West, That is all. It is enoug... Populism comes high, but some people are bound to have it. and even if Populism is beaten at the poils, unless the majorities are overwhelming, capital takes no risk about the next election. Why should it There is lots of the world in which there is no Mr. William Jen-

## Pingree and His Pay.

nings Bryan putting in a vacation between

presidential campaigns urging free-silver

Up to the last moment of recorded time before going to press Mr. Pingree, of Michgan, was both mayor of Detroit and Govrnor of the State. It appears that the framers of the Constitution did not dream that a contingency would ever arise where person's right to hold both offices would ome into question. That is to say, they lid not think or dream of Pingree. Owing o this short sightedness on the part of he people who framed the Constitution Mr. Pingree can hold both offices if he wants to; and although the distance between the capital of the State and Detroit is eightyve miles, there is no sign that Pingree is likely to let go of either end. There is a salary at Lansing and another at Detroit. and, although the Governor-mayor is a stickler for economy in public expenditures, there is no sign that he intends to abate one jot of his own pay. And why should he? A man like Pingree, measured by his own ane line, can fill every office in a small State like Michigan and never turn a hair, As for the various salaries, he also can draw these and not sprain himself. Any-

## The Glacial Boundary in Indiana.

now, he intends to try it.

Mr. Frank Leverett, of the United States cological survey, spent the month of ctober in southern Indiana, studying the brift and the disturbances of drainage prouced by the glacial invasion; as stated in he preliminary note to his article on the 'Glacial Deposits of Indiana" in the Inand Educator, for August, 1896, the glacial undary, as laid down on the map accompanying that article was only a rude approximation. Further study in the field Leverett's latest observations have extended the limit of drift in southwestern ndiana from ten to thirty miles to the outheast. The glacial boundary is now known to cross the counties as follows: central Posey, northwestern Vanderburg, outheastern Gibson and Pike, northeastern Dubois, central Martin and eastern Greene and Owen to the northwest corner of Moncoe. Mr. Leverett read a paper upon this subject at the meeting of the Geological Society of America at Washington, Dec.

Lucky for Them.

It's a mighty good thing for Bryan and Aitgeld that Jackson lost his voice at the time he died.

